

FILIPPOV, Yu.V.; KRL'NER, Yu.G.; BYUSHCHINS, L.M.; BASHIAVIN, V.A.;
SHAMAROVA, T.A., red.isd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Problems in planning the section of nature maps in complex
atlases of republics, territories, and provinces of the
U.S.S.R.] Voprosy proektirovaniia razdela kart prirody komplek-
snykh atlasov respublik, kraev i oblastei SSSR. Moskva, Isd-vo
geodez. lit-ry, 1960. 124 p. (Leningrad. Tsentral'nyi nauchno-
issledovatel'skii institut geodezii, aeros"emki i kartografii.
Trudy, no.133).

(Russia--Maps, Physical)

(MIRA 13:6)

BASHLAVIN, V.A., /kand.tekhn.nauk

International map of the world on the millionth scale. Sbor. st.
po kart: no. 11:3-6 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(World maps)

ACC NR: AR6005205

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/009/E004/E004

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9E41

AUTHORS: Bashlachev, Yu. A.; Yakovlev, V. F.

TITLE: On vibrational relaxation in liquid and gaseous media

REF SOURCE: Uch. zap. Mosk. obl. ped. in-ta, v. 147, 1964, 119-122

TOPIC TAGS: relaxation process, gas relaxation, vibration relaxation, gas kinetics, fluid kinetics, approximation

TRANSLATION: An approximate gas-kinetic model of the liquid state makes it possible to obtain a correct estimate of the connection between the parameters of the relaxation processes of the Kneser type in liquid and gas media, and to use the estimate for preliminary calculations in experimental research.

SUB CODE: 20

Cord 1/1 ✓

BASHLAVINA, G.N.; RUBINSHTAYN, S.A.

School maps during the thirty years of Soviet power. Geog. v
shkole no.4:50-52 J1-Ag '47. (MLRA 9:6)
(Geography--Study and teaching)

BASHLAVINA, G. N.

25505

Novoye v Sostavlenii Stennykh Uchebnykh Kart. Sbornik Nauch. - Tekh. i Proizvod.
Statey Po Geodezii, Kartografii, Topografii, Aeros" Emke i Gravimetrii, VYP. 23,
1949, s. 92 - 95

SO: LETOPIS' No. 34

BASHLAVINA, G. N.

29498

Eadachi Nauchnoy Kartografii. Trudy Tsyentr. Nauchisslyed. in-Ta Gysodyeeii,
Aeros" Yemki I Kartografii. vyp, 55, 1949, s 3-7.

So: Letopis' No. 40

BASHLAVINA, G. N.

"Peculiarities of General Geography School Wall Maps." Sub 2 Nov 51, Moscow
Inst of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography, Ministry of Higher
Education USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

\$0: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

BASHLAVINA, G.N.
BASHLAVINA, G.N.

Close ties between science and industry is a guarantee for
further achievements in Soviet cartography. Sobr.st.po kart.
no.2:12-15 '52 (MIRA 10:12)

(Cartography)

BASHLAYINA, G.N.; NIKOL'SHIYIN, A.V., redaktor; SHAMAROVA, T.A., redaktor;
SHILANSKIY, I.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Peculiarities of compiling wall maps for school geography courses]
Osobennosti sostavleniya stennykh obshchegoograficheskikh shkol'-
nykh kart. Moskva, Izd-vo geodesicheskoi lit-ry, 1954. 116 p.
(Cartography) (MLRA 7:10)

CHERDANTSEV, G.N.; BASHLAVINA, G.N.; MARUSOV, A.Ya.; MERKULOV, V.A.; FILIPPOV, Yu.V.; LARIN, D.A.; DENZIN, P.V.; KOMKOV, A.M.; KARAVAYEVA, Z.F.; MIROSHNICHENKO, A.F.; KOLDAEV, P.K.; SKVORTSOV, P.A.; PAVLOV, V.V.

Discussion of K.A.Salishchev's report. Brief report of speeches of G.N. Cherdantsev, G.N.Bashlavina A.IA, Marusov, V.A.Merkulov, IU.V.Filippov, D.A.Larin, P.V.Densin, A.M.Komkov, Z.F.Karavaeva, A.F.Miroshnichenko, P.K.Koldaev, P.A.Skvortsov, V.V.Pavlov. Vop.geog. no.34:14-34 154.
(Cartography) (MIRA 7:12)

FILIPPOV, Yu.V., uchitel'; BASHLAVINA, G.M., inzhener; POLYANSKAYA, L.A.,
redakter.

[Geographical atlas; for classes 5 and 6 of secondary schools]
Geograficheski atlas; dlia 5-go i 6-go klassov srednei shkoly.
Moskva, Glavnoe upravlenie geodesii i kartografii, 1955. 43 p.
(Atlases) (MIRA 9:5)

BASHLAVINA, G.N.

MIKILIN, M.M., otvetstvennyy red.; BASHLAVINA, G.N., red.; VORONINA, A.N., red.;
GUREVICH, I.V., red.; ZASLAVSKIY, I.I., red.; KOZLOV, P.M., red.;
LARIN, D.A., red.; RAUSH, V.A., red.; SAMOYLOV, I.I., red.;
SLADKOVAYA, Ye.A., red.; STROYEV, K.F., red.; SHCHASTNEV, P.N., red.;
TUTOCHKINA, V.A., red.; SHUROV, S.I., predsedatel', red.; ERDELI,
V.G.

[Geographical atlas for the fifth grade] Geograficheskiy atlas dlia
5-go klassa. Moskva [1957] 16 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i
kartografii.

(Maps)

BASHLAVINA, G. N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

278

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aerostanovki i kartografii.

Issledovaniya po kartografii (Research in Cartography) Moscow, Geodezizdat, 1957. 97 p. (Its: Trudy, vyp. 117) 1,700 copies printed.

SPONSORING

AGENCY: Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii MVD SSR.

Ed.: Bashlavina, G. N.; Tech. Ed.: Romanova, V. V.; Ed. of Publishing House: Shamarova, T. A.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended to inform the general reader and the specialist of the latest achievements in map making and to suggest some new ideas and improvements.

COVERAGE: See Table of Contents

Card 1/7

Research in Cartography

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Nikishov, M. I., Candidate of Geographic Sciences. Results of Making
Integrated Maps of Agricultural Conditions in the USSR

3

The author recapitulates the history of agricultural map making in Russia and mentions a few recent maps of some merit (among them those made by Cherdantsev, G. N., Frolov, N. S., and Rakitnikov, A. N.). In connection with the establishment of the economic regions, the author believes that new tasks are imposed upon Soviet map makers. Thus far, however, no outstanding agricultural maps have been made. The author discusses two attempts which deserve some attention. Academician Nepochinov, V. S., and others prepared a map of agricultural conditions and outlined 18 typical regions. The map appeared in the 1955, Nr 4 issue of Planovoye Khozyaystvo. The defect of this map is in its graphical presentation, since the map does not bring out the specialization of each of the 18 regions. Another map discussed in the article is the standard large-scale wall map used in schools since 1952. This map divides the Union into 21 typical farm zones.

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Research in Cartography

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The author makes numerous suggestions on how best to present an agricultural map and outlines 33 typical farm and animal husbandry regions, although the regions are not outlined with respect to any definite geographical areas. There are no diagrams or references.

Gurari, Ye. I., Candidate of Economic Sciences. Some Questions on the Presentation of Industries in Economic School Maps

21

The author discusses the difficulties connected with the presentation of any large concentration of industrial activities e.g. (The Ruhr, Lancashire, etc) in a small area without omitting some of the activities. The author suggests making two or more maps of the same area and illustrates this with the example of Łódź. He also suggests some symbols to be used for such a map; these symbols are shown on several maps drawn by the author, among them a general economic map of Moravia. The author believes that the lack of adequate information on potential industrial resources, such as the possibilities for power development or the existence of unexploited mineral wealth is one of the major defects of all present-day economic school maps. In his opinion potential industrial resources should be included in school maps on economic conditions in a given area. There are 7 maps and 1 Soviet reference.

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Research in Cartography

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Kel'ner, Yu. G., Candidate of Geographical Sciences; Lozinova, V. M. Candidate of Technical Sciences; Naumova, A. I. Experiments in Making Composite Physicogeographic Maps of the USSR for Use in Schools of Higher Learning

39

The author emphasizes the importance for schools of higher learning, of composite landscape maps, i.e. maps showing all the topographic features of the given region. As an example, the author describes the map "Prirodnyye usloviya SSSR," scale 1:4,000,000, intended to show natural conditions of the country as a whole. This map was prepared in 1950-53 in the cartographic division of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography. In 1943-47, the study and preparation of composite maps in the Institute of Geography of the Academy of Sciences was led by Gerasimov, I. P. and Lavrenko, Ye. M. Analytical landscape maps were also compiled by students of Moscow and Leningrad Universities. The author commends Ivanov, N. N. for introducing a better method of showing the amount of humidity in a given area by using different colors. The article contains suggestions on how to deal with various types of vegetation (e.g., coniferous forests) and with phenomena like drainage or evaporation in the preparation of a composite map. There are 18 drawings and 8 Soviet references.

Card 4/7

Research in Cartography

278

Karpov, N. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Contemporary Foreign School
Atlases

57

The article surveys a number of atlases published outside of the Soviet Union. It does not, however, discuss each individual atlas. The article is divided into chapters, each dealing with one particular aspect of atlas making, such as the utilization of space, the gazetteer, the projections and scales, the system used in compiling the atlas illustrations, etc. There are 29 titles of foreign atlases, of which one half refer to the Soviet satellites and China. There are no diagrams. The article praises foreign atlases for presentation and for richness of pictorial material.

Card 5/7

Research in Cartography

278

Kopylova, A. D. On Possibilities of Using Colored Hachures in Printing
Map Backgrounds

79

The article refers to the research on the above subject done by Sadchikov, S.F. in the division of cartographic printing at the Central Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography. As an illustration of what is considered general practice, the author mentions the hatching of ocean depths in various degrees of blue. The article surveys the experience gained in the field of optimal utilization of colors in dotting and hatching map backgrounds and makes a number of suggestions on how to draw hatch lines. The author recommends using three and never more than four colors for such drawings. He also prescribes exact specifications for the thickness of the hatch lines, for the type of print used over the hatching, etc. There are 1 table of 15 maps and 3 tables with specifications. No references are listed.

Card 6/7

Research in Cartography

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Bashlavina, G. N., Myshetskaya, Ye. N., Candidates of Technical Sciences
On Further Improvement of School Atlases in Accordance with the Change
in the Geography Curriculum

87

The authors analyze the content of school atlases for the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th grades and suggest a number of improvements in presenting the material. In addition, the authors urge, pursuant to the recent changes in the geography curriculum, the inclusion in future atlases of maps bearing on the new topics of interest, such as map reading, topography, regional geography, etc. Special emphasis is laid on the study of the particular oblast in which the school happens to be located. There are no references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress: (QB275.M64)

GC/GMP
May 26, 1958

Card 7/7

BASHLAVINA, G.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

~~Sergei Filippovich Sadchikov~~; on the occasion of his 60th birthday
and 30th year of working for the Main Administration of Geodesy and
Cartography. Geod. i kart. no.1:48-49 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:3)
(Sadchikov, Sergei Filippovich, 1896-)

Bashlavina, G.N.

6-11-7/13

AUTHORS: Bashlavina, G.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Filipov, Yu.V
Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Scientific Works and the Fundamental Works of Soviet Cartography (Nauchnyye raboty i osnovnyye proizvedeniya sovetskoy kartografii)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1957, Nr 11, pp. 44-53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A survey is given of the entire cartography. The map of the USSR 1 : 100 000 consists of 20 000 sheets and that of 1 : 25 000 will need more than 300 000. Very important was the production of hypsometric maps. Fundamental methods for the generalization of the relief were worked out. Of hypsometric maps were published: 1939 - 1 : 1 500 000 European USSR, 1949 - 1 : 2 500 000 USSR, General Geographic Map of the USSR (published on the scale 1 : 1 000 000) the latter rightly serves as the fundamental map. The first volume of the Large World Atlas was published in 1937 and the New World Atlas in 1954. The Sea-Atlas in two volumes was published in 1950 and 1953 respectively. The Atlas of the USSR and the Small World Atlas were turned out on the basis of the Large World Atlas. At present work is done a physico-geographical world atlas and on complex atlases for the Ukraine,

Card 1/2

6-11-7/13

The Scientific Works and the Fundamental Works of the Soviet Cartography

Belorussia and the Central Asiatic republics. They will render the landscape, the economy and the history of the countries concerned. Among the maps of smaller scales that of 1 : 1 000 000 is of special importance. Of geological maps the following were published: 1 : 5 000 000, 1 : 2 500 000, 1 : 4 000 000, and 1 : 5 000 000 (1955). Of soil maps: 1 : 4 000 000, 1 : 1 000 000. Of flora maps: 1 : 2 500 000 of the European USSR and a geobotanical one 1 : 4 000 000 (1954). A description is given of the maps and atlases used in schools, and of the mathematical bases of the maps. The production of the maps and the problems and endeavors connected with it are described and it is pointed out that in the transcription-department of the "TsNIIGA i K" the fundamental principles for the transcription of the geographic names are established by a special "General Instruction".

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

Bashlavina, G.N.

BASHLAVINA, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; MYSHITSKAYA, Ye.N.

On further improvements of school atlases in connection with program changes in geography. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.117:87-98 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Atlases)

SAFRONOVA, V.A., otv.red.; SHUROV, S.I., red.; BASHLAVINA, G.N., red.;
VORONINA, A.N., red.; GUREVICH, I.V., red.; ZASLAVSKIY, I.I.,
red.; KOZLOV, F.M., red.; LARIN, D.A., red.; RAUSH, V.A., red.;
SAMOYLOV, I.I., red.; SLADKOVA, Ye.A., red.; STROYEV, K.F., red.;
SCHASTNEV, P.N., red.; TUTCHKINA, V.A., red.; ERDEL', V.G., red.;
DYUZHNEVA, A.M., red.kart; POLYANSKAYA, L.A., red.kart

[Geographical atlas of the U.S.S.R. for the seventh grade] Geogra-
ficheskiy atlas SSSR dlia 7-go klassa. Moskva, 1958. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodesii i karto-
grafii. 2. Nauchno-redaktsionnaya kartosostavitel'skaya chast'
Glavnogo upravleniya geodesii i kartografii Ministerstva vnutrennikh
del SSSR (for all except Dyuzheva, Polyanskaya).
(Atlases)

DRIATSKAYA, E.M., otv.red.; SHUROV, S.I., red.; ~~RASHLAVINA, G.N., red.~~;
VORONINA, A.N.; GUREVICH, I.V., red.; ZASLAVSKIY, I.I., red.;
KOZLOV, P.M., red.; LARIN, D.A., red.; RAUSH, V.A., red.;
SAMOYLOV, I.I., red.; SLADKOVA, Ye.A., red.; STROYEV, K.F., red.;
SCHASTNEV, P.N., red.; TUTCHIKINA, V.A., red.; ERDELI, V.G., red.

[Geography atlas for the sixth grade] Geograficheskiy atlas dlia
6-go klassa. Moskva, 1958. 32 p. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i
kartografii. 2. Nauchno-redaktsionnaya kartosostavitel'skaya
chast' Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
geodezii, aeras"yemki i kartografii.
(Maps)

BORODIN, A.V.; KOLDAYEV, P.K.; ~~BASHLAVINA, G.N.~~; SHAMAROVA, T.A., red.isd-va;
ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn:red.

[Engraving topographic maps for publication] ~~Podgotovka~~
topograficheskikh kart k izdaniu metodem gravirovaniia. Moskva,
Izd-vo Geodez. lit-ry, 1958. 59 p. (Leningrad, TSentral'nyi
nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut geodezii, aeres'emki i kartografii.
Trudy, no.127) (MIRA 11:10)

(Maps, Topographic)

3(2)

AUTHOR:

Bashlavina, G. N., Candidate of
~~Technical Sciences~~

SOV/6-59-1-11/14

TITLE:

On the Plenary Meeting of the Commission for National Atlases
of the International Geographical Union (O plenarnom sobranii
Komissii natsional'nykh atlasov Mezhdunarodnogo
geograficheskogo soyuza)

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 61-66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The International Geographical Congress in Rio de Janeiro
(1956) established the Commission for National Atlases.
The first plenary meeting took place from August 11 to 20,
1958 in Moscow (at the State University). The opening speech
was delivered by Professor K. A. Salishchev. The Polish
representative Professor S. Laszowski reported on the work
done on the atlases of Poland. The work in the USSR was
dealt with by S. I. Shurov, Chief Editor of the Cartographic
Service of the GUGK, who spoke about "Soviet Atlases";
Professor Yu. V. Filippov of the TsNIIGAIK in his lecture
dealt with the structure and the contents of the physico-
geographical world atlas being worked on in the USSR; the
Second-in-Charge of the Gidrometeorologicheskaya sluzhba

Card 1/3

On the Plenary Meeting of the Commission for
National Atlantes of the International Geographical
Union

SOV/6-59-1-11/14

(Hydrometeorological Service of the SSSR (USSR) Professor F. F. Davitaya reported on the "Climatographical Atlas of the USSR", the first volume of which, containing 286 maps, will be published in 1959, and the second volume with 138 maps one year later (scales: 1 : 12,500,000, 1 : 25,000,000, 1 : 50,000,000) Professor K. A. Salishchev spoke about the problem of the purposes and improvement of national atlases. G. A. Ginzburg, head of the group of mathematical cartography at the TsNIIGAIK, spoke about "Mathematical Elements of Maps of Complex Atlases of Individual Countries and Areas". M. I. Nikishov, head of the laboratory at the TsNIIGAIK, reported on "Methods of Representing Agriculture in Soviet Atlases". Professor A. I. Preobrazhenskiy of the Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Moscow Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography Engineers) spoke about the "Maps of Industry in Complex Atlases of Individual Countries". I. P. Zarutskaya, Docent at the geograficheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo universiteta (Faculty of Geography of Moscow University) spoke about "Relief Maps in Complex Atlases." I. N. Guseva, Teacher at the Dept. of Geography of Moscow

Card 2/3

On the Plenary Meeting of the Commission for
National Atlases of the International Geographical
Union

SOV/6-59-1-11/14

University, spoke about "The Contents of the Section of
Climatographical Maps in Complex Atlases of Countries and
Areas". The scientific collaborators of the TsNIIGAIK,
L. M. Byushgens and Yu. G. Kel'ner, spoke about the
"Cartographing of Nature in the Published Complex School-
Atlases of Individual Countries and Areas". O. A. Yevteyev,
Teacher at the Faculty of Geography at Moscow University,
spoke about the "Population Maps in National Complex
Atlases ". There is 1 Soviet reference.

Card 3/3

3(2)

SOV/6-59-10-15/21

AUTHOR: Bashlavina, G. N.

TITLE: On New Geographical Standard Atlases for Schools

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 10, pp 52-57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with the act "On the Strengthening of Relations Between School and Life and on the Further Development of the System of Popular Education in the State" of December 1958, the author gives a survey of the edition of the second series of standard school atlases. The first series was published in 1938-1941 and after the War. The second series has been compiled since 1955, as a result of the new curricula for geography. The author gives a description of the new instructions. Exercises in reading topographical maps have been introduced in all classes. For the first time, the geography of the "home" republic or oblast' is taught in the seventh class as a special subject. Colored plates are not contained any longer in textbooks. The atlases have been reduced in price. The first volume contains topographical maps and a list of signs. The atlas for the fifth class presents the fundamentals of aerial surveying. The atlases for the fourth, fifth, and sixth class have already been submitted to experts. At the end of 1958 the atlas for the seventh class was edited; it is presently being tested in schools. There is 1 Soviet reference.

Card 1/1

SENDEROVA, G.M., otv.red.; SHUROV, S.I., red.; BASHLAVINA, G.N., red.;
VORONINA, A.N., red.; GUREVICH, I.V., red.; ZASLAVSKIY, I.I.,
red.; KOZLOV, F.M., red.; LARIN, D.A., red.; RAUSH, V.A., red.;
SANOYLOV, I.I., red.; SENDEROVA, G.M., red.; SLADKOVA, Ye.A.,
red.; STROYEV, K.F., red.; SCHASTNEV, P.N., red.; TUTCHKINA,
V.A., red.; ERDELI, V.G., red.

[Geographical atlas for the fourth grade] Geograficheski atlas
dlia 4-go klassa. Moskva, Glav.uprav.geodez. i kartografii M-va
geol. i okhrany nedr SSSR, 1960. 16 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(Atlases).

SAPRONOVA, V.A., otv.red.; SHUROV, S.I., red.; BASHLAYINA, G.N., red.;
VORONINA, A.N., red.; GUREVICH, I.V., red.; ZASLAVSKIY, I.I., red.;
KOZLOV, P.M., red.; LARIN, D.A., red.; RAUSH, V.A., red.; SAMOYLOVA,
I.I., red.; SLADKOVA, Ye.A., red.; STROYEV, K.P., red.; SCHASTNEV,
P.N., red.; TUTCHKINA, V.A., red.; ERDELI, V.G., red.; DYUZHEVA,
A.M., red.kart; POLYANSKAYA, L.A., red.kart

[Geographical atlas of the U.S.S.R. for the seventh grade] Geogra-
ficheskiy atlas SSSR dlia 7-go klassa. Moskva, 1960. 31 col.maps.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodesii i karto-
grafii.

(Russia--Maps)

MEKLER, M.M., .otv.red.; SHUROV, S.I., red.; BASHLAVINA, G.N., red.;
 VORONINA, A.N., red.; GUREVICH, I.V., red.; ZASLAVSKIY, I.I., red.;
 KOZLOV, F.M., red.; LARIN, D.A., red.; LYALIKOV, N.I., red.;
 MAMAYEV, I.I., red.; NIKISHOV, M.I., red.; RAUSH, V.A., red.;
 SAMOYLOV, I.I., red.; SLADKOVA, Ye.A., red.; STROYEV, K.F., red.;
 SCHASTNEV, P.N., red.; TUTCHKINA, V.A., red.; ERDELI, V.G., red.;
 BUSHUYEVA, M.P., red.kart; DYUZHNEVA, A.M., red.kart; KROTKOV, B.S.,
 red.kart; MESSYATSEVA, L.N., red.kart; PEKHOVA, Z.P., red.kart;
 POLYANSKIYA, L.A., red.kart; SAFRONOVA, V.A., red.kart; FEDOTOVA,
 N.I., red.kart; PETISOVA, N.P., red.kart; CHERNYSHEVA, L.N., red.kart;
 BUKHANOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.; KUZNETSOVA, O.L., tekhn.red.; NIKOLAYEVA,
 I.N., tekhn.red.
 [Atlas of the U.S.S.R. for the secondary school; course in economic geo-
 graphy] Atlas SSSR dlia srednei shkoly; kurs ekonomicheskoi geografii.
 Moskva, Glav.uprav.geodez. i kartografii M-va geol.i okhrany neдр SSSR,
 1960. 50 p. (Geography, Economic--Maps) (MIRA 13:12)

MEKLER, M.M., otv. red.; BASHLAVINA, G.N., red.

[Atlas of the U.S.S.R. for secondary schools; the course
in economic geography]Atlas SSSR dlia srednei shkoly;
kurs ekonomicheskoi geografii. Moskva, 1960. 50 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii
i kartografi.

(Russia—Maps)

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, Arkadiy Ivanovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; SUKHOV, Vladimir Ivanovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; BILICH, Yuliya Sergeyevna, dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; ISACHENKO, ~~Anatoliy~~ Grigor'yevich, dots., kand. geogr. nauk; KARAVAYEVA, Zoya Fedorovna; BASHLAVINA, Galina Nikolayevna, starshiy nauchnyy sotr., kand. tekhn. nauk; NAUMOV, A.V., red.; SHAMAROVA, T.A., red. izd-va; SUNGUROV, V.S., tekhn. red.

[Composition and editing of special maps] Sostavlenie i redak-tirovanie spetsial'nykh kart. n.p. Izd-vo geodez. lit-ry, 1961. 319 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos'emki i kartografii (for Preobrazhenskiy, Sukhov, Bilich). 2. Lenin-gradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Isachenko). 3. Re-daktor Glavnogo upravleniya geodezii i kartografii Minister-stva geologii i okhrany neдр SSSR (for Karavayeva). 4. Tsentral'-nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros'emki i kartografii (for Bashlavina).

(Cartography)

BASHLAVINA, G.N.

Fundamental problems in scientific cartographic work for the
next few years. Geod. i kart. no. 7:3-6 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Cartography)

SOKOLOV, V.M. Prinimal uchastiye MYSHETSKAYA, Ye.N.; SHUROV, S.I.,
red.; BASHLAVINA, G.N., red.; BIBIK, A.Ye., red.;
ZASLAVSKIY, I.I., red.; KONDRAT'YEV, B.A., red.; MYASISHCHEVA,
Ye.I., red.; SOLOV'YEV, A.I., red.; STROYEV, K.F., red.;
SCHASTNEV, P.N., red.; TANANKOVA, A.I., red.; TEREKHOV, N.M.,
red.; LOBZOVA, N.A., red.

[Atlas of Moscow Province] Atlas Moskovskoi oblasti. Moskva,
1964. 12 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i
kartografii.

GUREVICH, C.Ye.; BASHLAY, A.G.

Detection of Rhesus antibodies in the blood serum of Rhesus
negative donors. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.7:39 '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy stantsii perelivaniya krovi (dir.
A.I. Uspenskaya, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. D.N. Belen'kiy).
(RH FACTOR) (BLOOD DONORS)

RUFANOV, I.G., prof.; GOVOROVICH, Ye.A.; GOLUBLEVA-D'YACHENKO, G.M.;
BASHLAY, A.G.

Nonspecific immunological body reactivity in antibiotic
treatment of purulent infections. Probl. gemat. i perel.
krovi 8 no.12:27-30 D '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz laboratorii po klinicheskoy aprobatsii novykh antibiotikov
(zav.- prof. I.G. Rufanov) i Moskovskoy gorodskoy stantsii
perelivaniya krovi (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. D.N. Belen'kiy).
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Rufanov).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000203820016-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000203820016-9"

CHEN, D. N.

Subject : USSR/Electricity AID P - 1517

Card 1/2 Pub. 26 - 13/36

Author : Krachkovskiy, N. N., Eng.

Title : Discussion of the article "Electrical connection diagrams for hydroelectric power stations" by D. A. Bashlay and Yu. I. Ivanov (Elek. sta., 1954, No.2)

Periodical : Elek. sta., 3, 41-42, Mr 1955

Abstract : The authors of the article discussed considered switching arrangements for 220-kv hydroelectric power stations from the points of view of continuity of service, ease of maintenance, outage likelihoods and initial capital costs. The author of the discussion agrees in principle with most of their statements, but disagrees with the rule of solving the general scheme of planning the powerhouse in blocks consisting of generator-transformer. He also disagrees with their way of solving the problem of the station's own power needs. One connection diagram

Elek. sta., 3, 41-42, Mr 1955

AID P - P - 1517

Card 2/2 Pub. 26 - 13/36

Institution: State Trust for the Planning of Hydroelectric Power
Stations and Developments (Gidroenergoprojekt)

Submitted : No date

BASHLAY, I. V.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of the performance of crankshaft
/korennyye/ bearings in locomotive diesels." Moscow, 1961.
21 pp with illustrations; (Ministry of Railways USSR, Moscow
Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Railroad
Transport Engineers imeni I. V. Stalin); 120 copies; price not
given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 232)

TILICHENKO, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., otv. red.; BASHLAY,
I.V. kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BARMIN, Yu.I., red.

[Programming and electronics; a methodological manual]
Programmirovaniye i elektronika; metodicheskoe posobie.
Khabarovsk, 1963. 209 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Khabarovsk. Institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr.

BASHLAY, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Bushings of the main bearings of diesel locomotive engines without ring grooves. Trudy Khab. IIT no.16:65-78 '64
(MIRA 18:2)

BASHIAY, K., insh.; BARANTSEV, I., insh.; PUSHESNIKOV, P., insh.

Using simplified technological methods in making expanded clay
fillers. Stroi. mat. 4 no.4:4-7 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Clay)

penalty

USSR

BASHAY, M. I. - "Dimensional tolerances of heavy elements" (Session IV)
BILLET, Ye. I. - "Research on conditions of work and ultimate state of steel frames of industrial buildings" (Session II)
BORG, O. Ya. - "Research on the concrete strength theory" (Session II)
BOGDANOV (fnu) (probably Nikolay N. Bogdanov) and KHLUSOV (fnu) - "General regulations adopted in New 'Instructions on design, erection and maintenance of flat roofs in the USSR' and the result of recent investigation of flat roof structures in the USSR" (Session VI)
BOKISHANSKIY, M. S. - "Resistance of reinforced concrete members to the effect of transverse forces" (Session II)
CHEREN, A. A., Prof. Dr. - "Present state and problems of design of building structures" (Session II)
KHEZENTOV, Grigoriy F., Prof. - "Eastern European experience" (Session IV)
KOROLOV, N. V., and KHEZENTOV, F. V. - "Problems of joining heavy elements in precast dwellings" (Session IV)
KURASHOV, V. I., Prof. Dr. - "Resistance to cracking and stiffness of reinforced concrete members" (Session II)
OVTAKHIN, V. I., Prof., President of Session II; also scheduled to present a paper in Session II, title not given. Member of the Steering Committee for the Congress.
PERAMUTIN, Aleksey B., Prof. Dr. - "Design of carrying capacity of slabs and shells by the limit balance method" (Session II)
SHADY, F. P., GASTY, G. A., Prof. Dr., and PERLIN, D. A. - "Stability of multi-story buildings of heavy elements" (Session IV)

Reports to be submitted for the Intl. Congress and Third General Assembly,
Intl. Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation, Rotterdam,
Netherlands, 21-23 Sep 1959.

BASHLAY, K. I., Cand Tech Sci -- "Calculation of ~~the~~ precise ^{con}
~~ness in the~~ manufacture and assembly of ~~concrete~~ ^{prefabricated reinforced} concrete con-
structions." Mos, 1960. (Kind of ^{Construction} ~~Build~~ and Archited ^{ture} USSR.
Sci Res Inst of Organ, Mechanis ^{system} and Tech Assist ^{one Construction} to Building
"NIIOMTP) (KL, 8-61, 241)

- 201 -

AUTHORS: Borts, A.G., and Bashlay, Z.I. SOV/68-59-5-19/25

TITLE: On the Utilisation of Pipe Furnaces of Flameless
Combustion in the Coking Industry (Ob ispol'zovanii
trubchatykh pechey besplamennogo goreniya v
koksokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 56-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description of a pipe furnace with a so-called panel
burner for flameless combustion recently developed and
used in the petroleum industry (Novosti Neftyanoy
Tekhniki, 1958, Nr 6, p 30), is described and
illustrated.

Card 1/1 There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: GNTK RSFSR and Giprokoks

BASHLEV, A.I.

Occurrences of lower Akchagyl sediments in the lower Belaya Valley.
Izv. Kazan. fil. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. nauk no. 7:381-387 '59.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Belaya Valley--Sediments (Geology))

3(8)

AUTHOR: Bashlev, A. I.

SOV/20-128-1-43/58

TITLE: On the Composition and Nature of the Clays of the Nizhneakchagyl Subseries of the Lower Kama Basin

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 1, pp 160 - 163 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Nizhneakchagyl deposits in the valley of Kama and its tributaries are distributed mainly on negative absolute heights (from 100 - 168 m) . At places of overdeepenings (pereuglubleniye) they are 250 m and more thick. The granulometric composition of the Nizhneakchagyl subseries is given in table 1 and figure 1. These clays belong in the structural respect to aleurolitic - and considerably aleurolitic varieties. The change of the content of loamy and sandy aleurolite particles shows a stage character which points to a rhythmical structure of the mass connected with the fluctuations of the erosion basis (Fig 2). Montmorillonite-hydromica association of minerals and geochemical peculiarities of the clays of the Nizhneakchagyl subseries admit their classification as type of continental fresh water deposits on the strength of their genesis. From the

Card 1/3

On the Composition and Nature of the Clays of the
Nizhneakchagyl Subseries of the Lower Kama Basin

SOV/20-128-1-43/58

genetic point of view these clays are a mixture of the clayey sedimentary minerals produced by chemical way. The decomposition of quartz, feldspar, and other minerals took place in the course of the diagenesis under the aleurolite particles deposited during the Nizhneakchagyl period. The transformation of hydro-mica into montmorillonite took place simultaneously. The coefficients of the salinity according to G. L. Stadnikov (ref 3) $E_{Na} : E_{Ca} < 1$ and $E_{Ca} : E_{Mg} > 1$ point out that the deposition of the Nizhneakchagyl layer proceeded when the fresh water conditions prevailed in the basin. This medium was weakly alkaline during the entire Nizhneakchagyl period as is concluded from the concentration of the hydrogen ions (pH 7.2-7.9). The rules observed and the peculiarities of the lithological-mineral composition and the geochemical properties of the Nizhneakchagyl clays are also characteristic of aleurolites which form with the latter gradual mutual transitions. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 4 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

- On the Composition and Nature of the Clays of the
Nizhneakchagyl Subseries of the Lower Kama Basin

SOV/20-128-1-43/58

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR
(Geological Institute of the Kazan' Branch of the Academy of
Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: May 27, 1959, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1959

Card 3/3

BASHLEV, A.I.

Results of lithological and geotechnical studies of Pliocene
sediments in connection with the construction of the Lower Kama
Hydroelectric Power Station. Izv. Kazan. fil. AN SSSR. Ser. geol.
nauk no. 9:197-207 '60. (MIRA 15:12)
(Lower Kama Hydroelectric Power Station)

BASHLEYEV, B.; ZVEREV, A.

Before the decisive starts of the Spartakiada. Kryl.rod. 12
no.5:18-19 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Permskogo oblastnogo komiteta Dobrovol'-
nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu (for Bashleyev).
2. Nachal'nik Permskogo oblastnogo aerokluba (for Zverev).
(Aerial sports)

GALATOV, N.S.; NESTEROVA, A.L.; KUDRINA, A.P.; GUL'YEV, G.F.; BASHLIY, V.I.

Industrial production of dolomite refractories with a resin
binder and their service in 50-ton converters. Met. i gornorud.
prom. no.6:42-45 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

NESTEROVA, A.L.; KUDRINA, A.P.; BASHLIY, V.I.

Using resin-bonded dolomite refractories in the lining of oxygen-blown converters. Metallurg 10 no.12:22-25 D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

BASHLOVKIN, P.F.

RSHCH-4 reversible pneumatic brush. Sudostroenie 24 no.7:
68-69 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Painting, Industrial--Equipment and supplies)

DRAZHNER, T.M.; ASHKINUZI, Z.K.; BASHLOVKINA, T.I.

Investigating biomycin losses in the filtration of culture liquors.
Khar.prom. no.4:50-51 O^D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy
promyshlennosti.
(Feeds) (Chlortetracycline)

BASHLYKIN, I.I.

Microsonde. Razved.i prom. geofiz. no.12:38-43 '55. (MIRA 9:7)
(Oil well logging)

BASHLYKIN, I.I.

Releasing jammed gun perforators and core barrels from wells.
Rasved.i prom.geofiz. no.12:59-60 '55. (MLRA 9:7)
(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

BASHLYKIN, I.I.

Prevention and elimination of breakdowns in industrial geophysical
explorations. Harved. 1 prom. geofiz. no.14:51-58 '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods) (Boring)

~~BASHLYKIN, I.I.~~

~~BASHLYKIN, I.I. Ivanovich; KOMAROV, S.G., red.; DOBRYNINA, N.P., vedushchiy
red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.~~

[Studying wells by micrologging] Issledovanie skvashin mikrosondami.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry.
1957. 47 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

3 A. H. L. y K. N., I. I.

3(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

80V/2819

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki

Razvedochnaya i promyslovaya geofizika, vyp. 23 (Exploration and Industrial Geophysics, Nr 23) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 77 p. (Series: Obmen proizvodstvennym opytom) Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: A.I. Bogdanov; Exec. Ed.: Ye.G. Pershina; Tech. Ed.: A.S. Polosina.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for geophysicists as well as engineering and technical personnel in the petroleum industry.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles describes new equipment and instruments used in the petroleum industry. Individual articles discuss the single-cable electronic thermometer and the magnetic logging locator. Regional exploration problems such as electrical sounding at sea, electrical survey in permafrost areas etc. are also treated. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Datskevich, A.A. Magnetic Logging Locator

3

Aksel'rod, S.M. Single-Cable Electronic Thermometer
Card 1/2

16

MM/mg
12-31-59

BASHLYKIN, I. I.

Profile of the Vienna Basin according to geological and geo-
physical data. Razved.i prom.geofiz. no.32:80-93 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)
(Vienna Basin--Geology, Structural)

MUSIN, Alikhan Chuzhebayevich; BAKAYEV, Maslud Tairovich; OVSYANNIKOV, Petr Ivanovich; BASHLYKIN, I.I., *otv. red.*; SLAVOROSOV, A.Kh., *red. izd-va*; LOMILINA, L.N., *tekhn. red.*; LAVRENT'YEVA, L.G., *tekhn. red.*

[Using the microseismic method for studying the massif of rocks]
Primenenie mikroseismicheskogo metoda dlia issledovaniia mas-
siva gornykh porod. Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1962. 61 p.

(MIRA 16:3)

(Microseisms) (Rocks—Testing)

SOV 1-7-55 1-444.

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 130 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bashlykov, F.M.

TITLE: Quickly Interchangeable Die Tools and Increase in Resistance to Wear (Bystrosmennost' shtampovogo instrumenta i povysheniye yego iznosoustoychivosti)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Progressivn. metody shtampovki i kovki. Khar'kov, Oblizdat, 1957, pp 255-263

ABSTRACT: A description is presented of designs of tools (T) permitting quick changing of dies and punches without removal of the T from the press. Use of this type of T in mass production hammer-making lines at the Perkalas Plant made it possible to reduce losses of working time due to T trouble from 25 to 5%. Moreover, the overall rate of output on the line rose by 9%. Methods of restoring worn tools by facing sormite alloys and the physical mechanical properties of these alloys are described.

1. Presses--Equipment
2. Tools--Design
3. Tools--Maintenance

Yu.L.

Card 1/1

DAVIDSON, IAN
(1941-1942)

"The Effect of Vitamins and Hormones on the Physiological Properties of Animal Tissue," (dissertation) Academic degrees of Doctor in Biological Sciences, based on his defense, 17 April 1953, in the Council of the Inst. of Physiology im. Pavlov, Acad. Sci. USSR,

Molotov State U im. Gor'kiy

MI - 3,054,778, 2 Oct. 57

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000203820016-9"

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Neuromuscular
Physiology.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41644.

Author : ~~Bashlykov, I. I.~~
Inst : Molotovskiy University.
Title : The Effect of Vitamins and Hormones on the Assimilation of Rhythms of Stimulation.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Molotovsk. un-ta, 1956, 10, No 1, 3-15.

Abstract: The experiments were carried out on preparations of the sciatic nerve - gastrocnemius muscle of frogs. The nerve was stimulated with the aid of platinum electrodes, joined to an inductor. The contractions were myographically registered. Adrenalin in concentration of 1:20,000 in Ringer's solution, cortin in dilution of 1:100, 1:200; vitamins C and B in concentration of 1:40-50,000

Card 1/3

99

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology! Neuromuscular
Physiology.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41644.

Abstract: mg, ions of Mg in concentration of 0.05% stimulated metabolism and raised pessimum, produced by stimulation of the nerve with a frequency of 250 cycles/sec. Eserine in concentration of 1:20,000 in Ringer's solution, NaF in concentration of 0.05%, moniodo-acetic acid in concentration of 0.1-0.5% caused flattening of the curve even at a frequency of 50/sec, in direct as well as indirect stimulation. The muscle was capable of reproducing more uncommon frequencies (10, 25). Compounds, causing shortening of the refractory period, condition the assimilations of a rhythm, i.e., they remove the

Card 2/3

38275 BASHLYKOV, M. K. AND BAZHANOV, B. N.

Innervatsiya sosudov goleni u cheloveka
Innervatsiya sosudov goleni u cheloveka. Soobshch. 1. sbornik trudov (Arkhang.
gos. med. in-t), vyp. 9, 1949, s. 41-45. - Bibliogr: 8 nazv.

05501

S/089/60/009/005/004/020
B006/B070

21.1330

AUTHORS: Meyerson, G. A., Kotel'nikov, R. B., Bashlykov, S. N.

TITLE: Uranium Carbide ✓

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 5, pp. 387 - 391 ✓

TEXT: The present paper gives results of investigations of the effect of the conditions of UC preparation on its composition. UC is of interest as a possible nuclear fuel or as a material for nuclear thermo-electric transducers. The object of the investigations was to establish the optimum conditions for the preparation of stoichiometric UC. The UC powder was prepared from a mixture of uranium dioxide and carbon black according to the equation: $UO_2 + 3C \rightarrow UC + 2CO$. The mixture was placed in beryllium oxide crucibles, and sintered under different conditions in a vacuum furnace with graphite heating elements. The UC briquets obtained were then ground into powder with grain sizes of less than 10-15 μ . The density of the UC powder was 12.97 ± 0.09 g/cm³. Table 1 gives a collection of data on the effect of reduction conditions on the

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Uranium Carbide

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composition of UC. For hot extrusion of UC specimens, the graphite extrusion die was placed in a hermetically sealed metal vacuum chamber (~ 10 mm Hg), and the effects of extrusion pressure, temperature, and holding time on the density of the specimen were studied. The graphite die was lined with molybdenum foil to prevent carbonizing of UC to UC_2 . Temperatures above 1850°C caused a lowering of the density of UC. The porosity of specimens of square cross section and with a length-to-diameter ratio equal to one was about 5%. Briquets made of UC powder or of a UC + U mixture with different U contents (9.5 - 31.8% by weight) were also sintered in graphite crucibles placed in a vacuum furnace with graphite heating elements. After sintering for two hours at 2200°C , the porosity of UC was found to be 10%. The introduction of metallic uranium increased the density considerably. With a uranium content of 25% by volume (31.8% by weight) and two-hour sintering at 1700°C , it is possible to obtain a compound with a porosity of 5% or less. The thermal conductivity of UC between 100 and 700°C varied from 0.028 to 0.04 cal/cm.sec.deg. The mean thermal coefficient of linear expansion in the range 20 - 1500°C was $11.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$. The microhardness of the UC phase

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Uranium Carbide

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was $923 \pm 56 \text{ kg/mm}^2$. UC specimens and UC + 20wt% U were subjected to isothermal heat treatment (200-1000°C), and the change of their properties was studied. Pure UC with a porosity of ~15% could withstand 500 cycles without fracture and UC+U specimens - more than 1000 cycles. There are 8 figures, 3 tables, and 7 references: 3 Soviet, 1 British, 2 US, and 1 Austrian.

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1960

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B006/B070

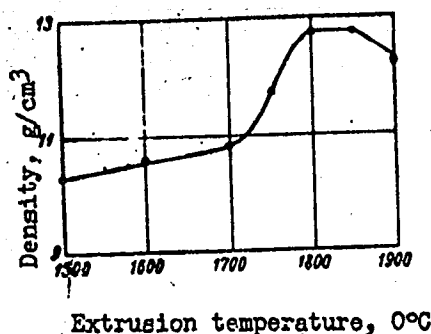
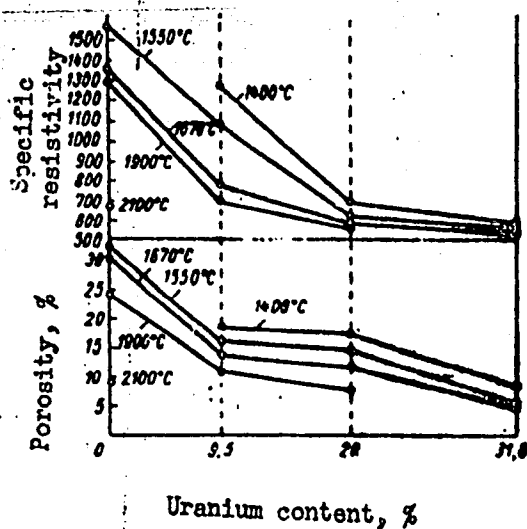


Figure 1. Relationship between density of hot-extruded specimens and extrusion temperature ($p = 300 \text{ kg/cm}^2$; $t = 5 \text{ min}$)

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B006/B070

Fig. 2

Figure 2. Relationship of porosity and electric resistivity of sintered UC + U specimens to uranium additions and sintering temperature (Holding time, 2 hr).

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Table 1

85561

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	100	1800	0	0,2	93,50	5,11	1,07	4,04	98,01
2	100	1800	0	0,2	94,77	4,90	0,18	4,72	99,87
3	86	1800	10	0,2	95,13	3,55	0,03	3,55	98,08
4	95	1800	10	0,2	94,90	4,44	0,03	4,41	99,34
5	100	1800	10	0,2	94,76	5,00	0,07	4,93	99,78
6	105	1800	20	0,2	93,71	5,69	0,05	5,68	99,40
7	100	1800	60	0,2	94,71	5,00	0,11	4,89	99,71
8	103	1800	60	0,2	94,75	4,89	0,06	4,83	99,82
9	100	1800	60	50	94,91	4,91	0,13	4,78	99,82
10	100	1800	60	350	94,79	4,91	0,17	4,74	99,70

TABLE 1

Legend to Table 1: 1) Number of experiment. 2) Amount of C in the charge in % of the stoichiometric amount. 3) Maximum temperature [$^{\circ}\text{C}$]. 4) Holding time at maximum temperature [min]. 5) Residual pressure [μ]. 6) U content [wt%]. 7) Content of C_{total}. 8) Content of C_{free}. 9) Content of C_{bound} (difference). 10) Sum of U + C_{total}.

Card 6/6

L 80261-66 EWI(n)/EMP(v)/EMP(r)/EMP(h)/EMP(1)

ACC NR: AP6016744

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0229/65/000/011/0048/0051

42
13

AUTHOR: Bashlykov, N. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: New equipment for inspection of wiring on ships

SOURCE: Sudostroyeniye, no. 12, 1965, 48-51

TOPIC TAGS: wire, connecting cable, electronic checkout, checkout equipment, marine equipment, test method

ABSTRACT: The author discusses various equipment for tracking and counting cable strands during hook-up. Because of the numerous disadvantages of existing equipment, a new testing unit had to be developed. The proposed general-purpose unit may be used for testing up to 46 cable strands. This unit can determine the number of strands and the number of contacts in the connectors through which the strands run. Short-circuited strands and strands which are grounded can be determined. All checking is done by one man. The components, batteries, voltages and frequencies of the unit are given. This device checks the various strands by contacting ground and the cable strands. The unit eliminates subjective error during checking and saves time. The "Neva-1" and "Neva-2" units are used for complex automatic testing of cable strands with multicontact connectors. The "Neva-1" is used for checking strands which have

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UDC: 629.12.002.72:621.31

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[Automatic and remote control in the national economy] Avtomatika
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226 p. (MIRA 13:10)

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3(6,10); 9(6)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1924

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Gorno-geologicheskii institut.

Geofizicheskii sbornik, no. 2. (Collected Papers on Geophysics, Nr. 2.)
Sverdlovsk, 1957. 207 p. Issued also as Its Trudy, vyp. 30
Errata slip inserted. 2,400 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Yu.P. Bulashevich, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical
Sciences; Ed.: I.M. Demin; Tech. Ed.: L.A. Izmodenova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for field geo-
physicists and exploration party leaders.

COVERAGE: These articles discuss many new techniques and some theore-
tical considerations involved in gravitational, magnetic, seismic,
electrical and gamma radiation exploration methods. In 4 articles
V.N. Ponomarev discusses various aspects of magnetometry;
N.I. Khalevin - the study of elastic wave propagation; and
G.M. Voskoboynikov - gamma radiation. Extensive bibliographies
accompany each articles.

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SOV/1924

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XOKOUPOV, V.D.; BASHMAKOV, A.A.

Portable electronic voltmeter. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. no.30:32-35
'57. (MIRA 11:7)

(Voltmeter)

BASHMAKOV, A.A.; KOKOUROV, V.D.

Alternating current generators. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. no.30:36-41
'57. (MIRA 11:7)
(Electric generators) (Electric currents, Alternating)

BASHMAKOV N. D.

137-58-6-11803

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 86 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gorozhankin, A.N., Bashmakov, A.D.

TITLE: An Experiment in the Smelting of Steel in a Small-capacity Uniflow Flame Furnace (Opyt vyplavki stali v pryamotochnoy pechi nebol'shoy yemkosti)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vyplavka stali dlya fasonnogo lit'ya. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957, pp 66-83

ABSTRACT: A batch-type one-ton uniflow flame furnace was equipped with a tubular metallic recuperator with 32 heating elements of Kh25T and Kh17 steels and a nozzle capable of delivering 30 kg heavy oil per hour. The air in the recuperator was heated to 650-700°C. The bottom burned in with a mixture of magnesite powder and forging scale ~20 mm thick, in which case its service life was 30 heats. It took 3 hours to heat the cold furnace to 1700°C. Test heats were run by the scrap-and-ore process with a charge consisting of 30-40% conversion pig and 5% spiegel. The time required for melt-down, boil, and the entire heat was 1 hr. 20 min, 1.5-2 hours, and 2.5-4 hours, respectively; the fuel consumption per heat was 30-55% of the

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137-58-6-11803

An Experiment in the Smelting (cont.)

weight of the batch. The rate of burn-off of C initially was 0.005-0.01%/min, but as the angle of the nozzle to the bath was increased it rose to 0.05%/min. However, it proved impossible to run the heat at elevated C burn-off speeds in view of the slow heating of the metal. Deoxidation of the metal was done with Fe-Mn, Fe-Si, and Al, but this caused the P to go from the slag into the metal. Note is taken of the desirability of pre-deoxidation of the metal by spiegeleisen in the amount of 1.5-2% of the weight of the batch. In view of the drop in temperature of the steel in the ladle by 80-90°, the ladle was brought to red heat and delivered to the furnace before tapping. Elevated [N₂], [H₂], and nonmetallic inclusions were found in the finished metal. The mechanical properties and macrostructure proved satisfactory. Bibliography: 6 references.

A.Sh.

1. Steel--Production
2. Furnaces--Performance
3. Steel--Test results

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18.3260

22572
S/133/61/000/001/003/016
A054/A033

AUTHORS: Ladyzhenskiy, B.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Bashmakov, A.D.
Engineer

TITLE: The Dependence of Metal-Desulfurization on the Conditions of Mass
Transfer

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1961, No. 1, pp. 29 - 30

TEXT: At steel melting temperatures chemical reactions take place at high velocities. The only factor limiting the reaction speed is the mass transfer at the place of reaction depending - among other things - on the temperature conditions, the diffusion of the reacting substances, the size of surface on which the reactions take place and on the layer thickness. Evidently, by improving these conditions, several metallurgical processes could be accelerated. Based on the above considerations and tests, satisfactory results have been obtained by using powdery materials during the melting in hearth-type furnaces, for the purpose of accelerating the desulfurization of the metal which, under normal conditions, is extremely slow (0.00007 - 0.00125% S/min). This is mainly due to the small reaction area between the metal and the slag relative to the weight unit of the metal

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The Dependence of Metal-Desulfurization on the Conditions of Mass Transfer

(S/T), for which the following values have been established:

Furnace	S : T, m ² /t
15-ton open-hearth furnace.....	0.9
125-ton open-hearth furnace	0.4
arc furnace	~0.8
induction furnace	~4.2

An increase in this specific contact surface not only enlarges the reaction area but also increases the thickness of the layers taking part in the reaction which also contributes to accelerating the mass transfer at the place of reaction. Blowing powdery materials, finely crushed slag-forming substances by a gas jet into the liquid metal in the ladle, the desulfurization speed of the metal increased to 0.005% S/min (Ref. 1, B. Ladyzhenskiy and N. Sashchikhin, ITEIN, No. 743, 1960). By blowing powdery fluxing agents with a specific surface of 435 cm²/100 g into the metal in amounts of 5% of the weight of the metal to be blown through, the reaction area can be enlarged to 200 m²/ton and the desulfurization rate can be raised to 0.2% S/min. The effect of the reaction surface of the phases on the desulfurization rate is verified by an analysis of the equilibrium condition of sulfur in the metal-slag system (Ref. 2, Fischer and Spitzer, Archiv f. d. Eisenhüt-
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The Dependence of Metal-Desulfurization on the Conditions of Mass Transfer

tenwesen, 1958, No. 9) (Fig. 1); for the conventional desulfurization process and also for the new method, using pulverous substances. In the first case the metal was melted in a 12-kg lime-dolomite crucible of an induction furnace, containing 0.030% S. After adding lime it was held under slag at 1,600°C for two hours. In the second case the metal was melted in a 50-kg magnesite crucible of the induction furnace, heated up to 1,700°C, blown through with a mixture of 55% CaO, 40% CaC₂ and 5% Al. The quantity of mixture employed amounted to 4.5 % of the metal weight with a temperature drop of 200°C during the blowing process. Nitrogen was used as carrier gas. Figure 1 shows that the S-equilibrium in the metal-slag system is attained in 50 - 60 min in the conventional process, whereas in the new process it takes only 2.5 min to reach this point. Another feature of mass transfer influence on desulfurization is the fact that slag and slag-forming substances are more fully utilized in separating sulfur from the metal. In Figure 2 comparison is made on the relationship between the distribution coefficient of sulfur in the metal-slag system and the basicity of the slag. By enlarging the specific contact area between metal and slag, the amount of sulfur separated from the metal increases, the basicity of the slag remaining the same. The minimum degree of sulfur removal in the open-hearth process corresponds to an S/T value between 0.4

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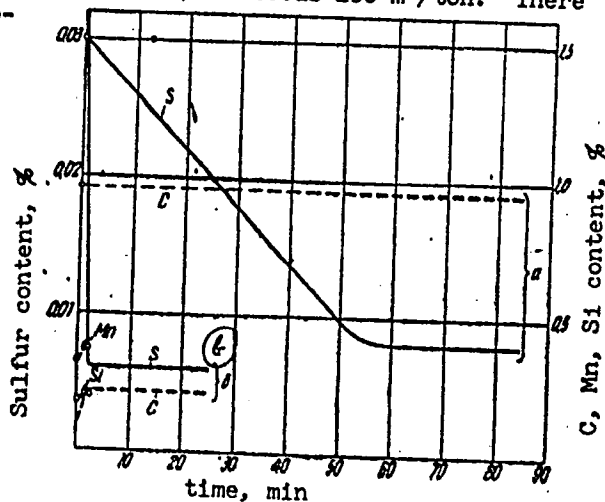
S/133/61/000/001/003/016
A054/A033

The Dependence of Metal-Desulfurization on the Conditions of Mass Transfer

- $0.9 \text{ m}^2/\text{ton}$, while the maximum is attained in the process of blowing through the metal finely crushed powdery mixtures, for which S/T exceeds $200 \text{ m}^2/\text{ton}$. There are 2 figures and 2 references; 1 Soviet and 1 Non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH

Figure 1: Establishing the sulfur equilibrium in the metal-slag system with various methods of desulfurization. a - holding the metal under lime slag (Ref. 2); b - blowing powdery mixtures, in a nitrogen gas current, into the metal.



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